

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

N. C. STURGEON, Editor.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 24, 1862

Beauregard's Captured Letters.

Our readers will be both instructed and amused by the intercepted letters of BEAUREGARD which we publish to-day. It will be seen how terribly disastrous to the Federal cause would have been the evacuation of Nashville, which was urged with such obstinacy by General BUELL, and resisted with greater obstinacy, and fortunately with success by Governor JOHNSON. Had six weeks been given to the rebels to build the contemplated obstructions and batteries commanding the navigation of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, it would have cost us thousands of lives and millions of dollars to regain control of those streams, on the return of the river, in addition to the disasters consequent on the surrender of the Capital of the State. The nation, as well as Tennessee, has good cause to congratulate itself that military councils were in this case overruled by the civil officer, to whose hands the Administration had confided the protection of the interests of this Commonwealth. The citizens of Louisville, and indeed of the whole Mississippi Valley, will feel very grateful to Gen. BEAUREGARD for the contemplated destruction of the Louisville and Portland canal, a work whose construction cost several millions of dollars, and which ranks among the most valuable internal improvements of the nation. It is plain that the rebel leaders are ready to make a desert of the border States and Tennessee, to protect the slaveholders of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Gen. ROBERTSON's upset BEAUREGARD's plans with respect to PRICE and VAN DONN's armies, as unceremoniously as Governor JOHNSON spoiled the Tennessee programme. PRICE, far from being able to "support his friends," as BEAUREGARD suggested, was unable to support himself. The General seems deeply incensed at the treatment he received from JEFF. DAVIS, in depriving him of his command.

He says of those infamous plunderers, MORGAN and FORREST, that they have "left their mark wherever they passed." How? In the desolation of the country. The grave proposition to call the "Yankees" "Abolitionists" instead of "Federals" for its supposed "dingy effect," is superlatively ridiculous. Who cares what a renegade, a traitor and a thief may choose to call him?

We learn that a notorious guerrilla thief of this county, named YOUNG, with three others, who have been robbing travelers of their money and other valuables, between this and Gallatin for some weeks, were arrested the other day in Springfield by the citizens, when they were stealing some horses. The citizens wished to send them on here, but Woodward, the guerrilla, appeared and claimed them as deserters.

It is said that that terrible disease, diphtheria, has been cured by French physicians by simple suction of the mouth. Now if this operation be good as a remedy it must be still better as a preventive. If there is any good-looking sweet-lipped girl in this city, who would like to have this labial prophylactic applied, we are perfectly willing to apply it. We will not only enliven the opportunity but the girl too. We will apply it as tenderly as a humming-bird dips his bill into a fragrant cluster of honey-suckles.

Suppose the Cotton States succeed in accomplishing their secession, and establishing an independent government—what of that? Didn't the fallen angels secede from heaven and set up an independent government for themselves, and are they any better off than they were before? If the rebels establish their bastard government, will they not be merely playing hell over again?

We saw a magnificent rooster, the other evening, calmly settling himself for a night's repose, on a fence on Vauxhall's street, within a few steps of a group of tents. Chanticleer's daring was certainly worthy of the palmy days of Spartan valor.

First-class negroes are selling in Richmond at \$1,200 apiece, Confederate money.

A Reconnaissance.

A force was sent out yesterday morning, on the Asylum road, to reconnoitre the woods for the rebels, who were reported to be in force a short distance off. The expedition returned the same evening, after an unsuccessful exploration, the enemy having changed his locality. Some camp fires were found and a gun and blanket. The cavalry brought in some dozen of prisoners.

We heard that there were probably six or eight hundred guerrillas at Goodlettsville yesterday morning, which is probably all the rebel force in the vicinity, or likely to be if a few vigorous expeditions should be sent out to prevent the formation of marauding bands, and break up all the camps they may be forming within forty or fifty miles of this city.

It is said by refugees in the city that there is to be a general gathering of conscripts at McMinnville, on the 10th of November. Our authorities have not been consulted as to the meeting, and may be disposed to resent this slight by interfering. We know that the soldiers are eager for the expedition. They were a good deal provoked at not finding some rebel soldiers to fight yesterday, so much so that several of them laid violent hands on some geese and sheep for the purpose of sending them to camp chase, or chasing them and sending them to the camp. The catch has been administered to these foolish and sheepish creatures before this. We advise these rebels to abandon the silly hope of starving out our soldiers. The scarcer their supplies get the better they live. They are determined neither to evacuate nor famish. They know that there is plenty to eat in the country, and as long as the guerrillas cut off their supplies, they will live off the fat of the land. The starving out process may as well be giving up by the rebels. It cannot be done.

A Fancied March.

If the army of Virginia could march through the South just as it is—ragged and almost barefooted and hatless—could march from Richmond to the Mississippi, it would produce a sensation that has no parallel in history since Peter the Hermit led his swelling hosts across Europe to the rescue of the Holy Sepulcher.—Savannah Republican.

Yes, march them from Richmond to the Mississippi, if you dare, and show to the deluded victims of secession, instead of that victorious Southern army, of which you once talked so loudly, a defeated, dispirited and forlorn host, kept together only by force, and recruited only by conscription. Tell the Southern people that this army, which was to have taken Washington and redeemed Maryland, has been compelled to retreat precipitately before the flag of the Union. Tell them that fifty thousand of this rebel army now sleep in the grave, and one hundred thousand lie in the miserable hospitals of Richmond. Yes, this march of fancy's picturing would produce a "sensation that has no parallel in history." From one humble cottage by the wayside, a wife would rush out and wildly, frantically shriek, "Oh, my husband, come home and comfort me!" And from another lowly dwelling a group of bright-eyed children, would shout, "Father, leave those soldiers, and stay here with us." And again, an aged mother, with a love that never wears nor lessens, and outlives death itself, would imploringly say: "My son, this war is making us all very wretched, return, and smooth my pathway to the grave." Yes, devil incarnate, march your army from Richmond to the Mississippi, and give every soldier the choice of deserting or remaining in the rebel service, and long before your bugles sounded a halt by the Father of Waters, not a corporal's guard would remain around the black flag of treason.

Some of the rebels were much enraged the other day because some of the soldiers belonging to a foraging party returned through the streets with fine sides of bacon sticking on their bayonets. Now rebels didn't you use to swear that nobody could be neutral in this war, and can you have the impudence now to blame our soldiers for following your advice, and taking sides—wherever they can find them? Other soldiers, chagrined that they could find no rebels to fight, had apparently turned the expedition into a war against turkey; while the booty of others recalled vividly to memory the stirring verses of our school-boy days:

"We charged upon a flock of geese,
An' put 'em all to flight;
Except one, which was a gander,
Who thought to show his fight."

Our Captain wheeled the gun,
Our Captain wheeled the gun,
Our Captain wheeled the gun,
Our Captain wheeled the gun.

We suppose that the flag mentioned in is possession of the proper authorities. It is not the custom, we believe, to allow privates or subordinate officers to retain such trophies as regimental flags. We hope that Congress will pass a law, granting medals for meritorious conduct to soldiers in the army as well as in the navy.

CAMP 21st REGT. OHIO VOL.,
NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 23, 1862.
Editor Nashville Union:

On the 7th inst., in the "affair" at Lavergne, I captured the regimental flag of the 32nd Regiment of Alabama Rebels, and, with the assistance of a private of the 18th Regiment Ohio Volunteers, took prisoners at the same time ten rebel soldiers. I do not know this soldier's name, but he and myself were the first in the rebel camp. I took possession of the flag and what guns the prisoners had, and in a few moments some cavalrymen came and took charge of the prisoners. I laid the flag, guns, and some other traps in a pile, and went to catch a horse which was running about ready bridled and saddled, and one of the cavalrymen who was marching off the prisoners which the 18th Ohio man and myself had captured, picked up my flag and put off with it. I am told that these cavalrymen say they captured it, but I know they did not. The flag is a little faded—the colors "run"—and was presented to some *Rifles*, I disremember the name, by the ladies of some town in Alabama; I disremember the name of the town—Mobile, I think—and also some lettering which was on it. I write this in hopes that the flag may be returned to me, or turned over to proper authority for me. Perhaps it was removed by mistake, as I think no good soldier would intentionally wrong his brother-in-arms.

Yours truly, ISAAC TAYLOR,
Private, Co. C, 21st O. V. I.

Retribution.

A correspondent writing from Perryville, Ky., gives the following account of the retribution which has come upon that rebel sink hole:

It is said by Union men here that Perryville seceded before South Carolina did, and that there was not a loyal family there six months ago, even before the rebels had invaded Kentucky. The action of the Confederate army, during its brief stay amongst them, may change the political tone of the citizens somewhat. Every house was pillaged, every room ransacked, and every article of value carried off. Bed-clothing, quilts, and blankets, and all manner of wearing apparel was especially sought after, nothing was left behind by the retreating army that could in any way be used by the soldiers. The people have certainly no right to complain. The frogs in the fable became tired of a democratic form of government, and supplicated Jupiter till he sent them a king that devoured them all. Perryville repudiated Mr. Lincoln and the devil sent Jeff. Davis to them, through his representatives in the Confederate army. So mote it be.

Gen. Hindman of Arkansas, a rebel tyrant, knave, and ruffian, is also a thief without honor. He embezzled a large amount of the war tax of that State, and has been displaced from his command and put under arrest.—Exchange.

We do not know that this statement is true, but it is very likely to be so. Gen. Hindman, whether a thief or not, is a coward. If he ever fights, it is because he is ashamed and afraid to run. But even such shame and fear have not always availed to make him stand. In the fall of 1864 he had a difficulty at Little Rock, while the Arkansas Legislature was in session, with a Mr. Moon, a well-known fighting man of that State. One day, while Moon was in the hall of the House of Representatives, Hindman stationed himself behind a large pillar outside the door, and, as Moon was passing out, peeped from his hiding-place and shot him, breaking one of his arms, and then, not having the courage to confront the wounded man, rushed into the hall and interrupted the legislative proceedings by bawling aloud for protection. Such a scene was probably never witnessed in any legislative body before or since.

Hindman and Moon were both boarded at that time at the Anthony House in Little Rock. Moon, having the use of one arm, the left we believe, swore that Hindman shouldn't remain in the hotel. Therefore Hindman didn't, but had his trunk sent to another boarding house and fled from the town as soon as he could get off. Moon warned him in his new quarters that the day of reckoning would soon come, but not long afterwards, to Hindman's infinite relief, he died.

And now this poor poltroon appears to be commander-in-chief of the forces of the "Toothpick" State.—*San Francisco*.

COTTON BUSINESS.—The guerrillas in the vicinity of Memphis keep up their cotton burning. On Thursday they burnt 40 bales near Union Depot, and 12 bales near Germantown. They tried to burn some cotton at the Raleigh bridge, about nine miles from Memphis, the following day; but the people refused to submit, and fought their way into town.

Alluding to the late victory at Corinth, the Memphis Bulletin says it has removed every apprehension of an assault on Memphis, or the cutting off communication by the Mississippi river. It does more. The whole of West Tennessee will be relieved, and there is nothing to prevent the advance of the Federal army into Mississippi, and the consequent opening up of the whole territory to the commerce of Memphis.

Disclosures of Rebel Plans—Letters from Beauregard.

Important papers were some time ago captured by Gen. Buell, which were being transmitted for file to Brig. Gen. T. Jordan, A. A. G. of the rebel army at Chattanooga, Tenn. These papers included confidential letters from Gen. Beauregard, both to Adjutant and Inspector General Cooper and to Gen. Bragg, specially laying down a plan for military operations in the West and Southwest, as follows:

GEN. BEAUREGARD TO ADM. GEN. COOPER.

[Confidential.] Mobile, Sept. 5, 1862.

GENERAL: Under the supposition that, on the restoration of my health, I would be returned to the command of Department No. 2, I had prepared, while at Bladin, Ala., a plan of operations in Tennessee and Kentucky, based on my knowledge of that part of the theatre of war; but hearing that my just expectations are to be disappointed, I have the honor to communicate it to the War Department, in the hope that it may be of service to our arms and to our cause. It was submitted by me to Gen. Bragg on the 2nd inst. By looking at the map, it will be seen that the forces operating in that section of country will be separated at first by one river (the Tennessee) and afterward by two (the Tennessee and Cumberland); hence they will be unable to support each other, being unprovided with pontoon trains; but their operations must be more or less dependent on or connected with each other. I will first refer to those in East Tennessee, and then those West of it.

In the first place our objective points must be—first Louisville and then Cincinnati. How best to reach them from Chattanooga, with Buell at Huntsville and Stevenson, is the question. It is evident he has the advantage of two bases of operations, the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and that if we advance towards our objective points without getting rid of him we would expose our lines of connection with Chattanooga. We must then give him battle first or compel him to retire before us. Should he retire on Nashville (as the newspapers say he is now doing,) we will advance towards Louisville, but should he venture on Florence or Savannah, to unite his forces with Rosecrans or Grant, we will have to concentrate enough of our forces from Middle and East Tennessee to follow him rapidly and defeat him in a great battle, when we would be able to resume our march as before indicated. We must, however, as soon as practicable, construct strong works to command the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, for otherwise our communications would be cut off by the enemy as soon as those two rivers shall have risen sufficiently to admit the entrance of their gunboats and transports.

The best positions for said works is about 40 miles below Fort Donelson, where those two rivers come within one and a half miles of each other. I am informed that there is at that point a commanding elevation, where a strong field work could be constructed for a garrison of about 2000 or 3000 men, who could hold out (with ample provisions and ammunition,) against a large army. Under the guns of this work, and along the banks of each river, a series of batteries, armed with the heaviest guns (eight, nine, or 10-inch rifled guns) could be constructed, bearing directly on obstructions placed in each of said rivers.

When Louisville shall have fallen into our possession, I would construct a work there for the command of the Ohio and the canal; and I would destroy the latter as soon as possible, so completely that future travellers would hardly know where it was. This I would do as a return for the Yankee vandalism in attempting to obstruct forever the harbors of Charleston and Savannah. A detachment of our army could, I think, take Louisville, while the main body would be marching to Cincinnati; but if we could get boats enough, it would be shorter to go up the Ohio in them. To keep the command of Cincinnati, I would construct a strong work, heavily armed, at Covington.

Now for the operation in Western Tennessee. The object there should be to drive the enemy from there and resume the command of the Mississippi river; for these purposes I would concentrate rapidly, at Grand Junction Price's army, and all that could be at Vicksburg of Van Dorn's. From there I would make a forced march of Fort Pillow, which I would take with probably a small loss. It is evident the forces at Memphis and Yazoo River would then have their line of communication by river with the North cut off, and they would either have to surrender, or cross without resources into Arkansas, where General Holmes would take good care of them. From Fort Pillow I would compel the forces at Corinth and Jackson, Tennessee, to fall back precipitately to Humboldt and Columbus, or their line of communication would be cut off also. We would then pursue them victoriously beyond the Mississippi at Columbus, or the Ohio at Paducah.

We would thus compel the enemy to evacuate the State of Mississippi and Western Tennessee, with probably the loss, on our part, of a few hundred men. General Price could then be detached into Missouri to support his friends, where his presence alone would be worth an army to the Confederacy.

The armament and ammunition of the works referred to, to be collected as soon as possible at Meridian and Chattanooga. Such are the operations which I would carry into effect, with such modifications as circumstances might require, if the President had judged proper to order me back to the command of that army which I had, with Gen. Bragg's assistance, collected together and organized, and which I had only left to recover my shattered health, whilst my presence could be spared from

it, and until he informed me that it was ready to take the offensive.

Hoping for its entire success, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General C. S. A.

GEN. BEAUREGARD TO GEN. BRAGG.

[Confidential.] COLUMBIA SPRINGS,
Bladen, Ala., July 28, '62.

VERY DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of the 22nd instant was only received last night. I give you, with pleasure, the following views on your proposed operations from Tupelo, for I wish you the simplest success, both on your and the country's account.

You had evidently but one of four things to do: First, to attack Halleck at Corinth; second, to attack Buell at or about Chattanooga; third, to attack Grant at or about Memphis; fourth, to remain idle at Tupelo.

From what you state, the first is evidently inadmissible, and the last cannot be entertained for a moment, for action, action, action, is what we require.

Now, with regard to the other propositions, it is evident that unless you reinforce Gen. E. K. Smith at Chattanooga, he will be overpowered by Buell, and then our communication with the East, and our supplies at Atlanta, Augusta, etc., will be cut off; also, that a partial reinforcement would so weaken you at Tupelo as to paralyze you for any other movement from there; hence you have adopted the wisest course in sending to Smith all available forces, except just enough to guard your depots, etc., to the rear of your present position at Tupelo.

The third proposition would have afforded you some success, but not as brilliant and important in results as the second one, if the newspapers will permit you to carry it successfully into effect; for Halleck and Buell, occupying the base of a long isosceles triangle, of which Mobile is the apex, could get to Chattanooga before you, if they should become aware of your movements, and then you would have to contend again with superior forces, as usual with us. The moment you get to Chattanooga you ought to take the offensive, keeping in mind the following grand principles of the art of war:

First: Always bring the masses of your army in contact with the fractions of the enemy. Second: Operate as much as possible on his communications without exposing your own. Third: Operate always on interior or shorter lines. I have no doubt that with any thing like equal numbers, you will always meet with success.

I am happy to see that my two lieutenants, Morgan and Forrest, are doing such good service in Kentucky and Tennessee. When I appointed them I thought they would leave their mark wherever they passed.

By-the-by, I think we ought hereafter, in our official papers, to call the "Yankees," "Abolitionists" instead of "Federals," for they now proclaim not only the abolition of slavery, but of all our constitutional rights; and that name will have a stinging effect on our western enemies. I intend to issue a general order on the subject whenever I assume a command.

Sincerely your friend,
G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Gen. Braxton Bragg, Commanding Department No. 2, Mobile, Ala.

GEN. R. A. PRYOR.—This man, who, in old times, proved himself to be an unprincipled politician, ready to shift to any side by which his personal interests would be benefited, has managed to play a conspicuous part in Dixie, since the war commenced. He had a command in the late battle of Antietam, and we learn by a prisoner, belonging to the 3d Alabama regiment, who was in the battle and is now on parole, that Pryor displayed more cowardice than probably any other man on the field. The Alabamian admits that he himself was placed in proximity to the Union sharpshooters that renders him rather nervous and took shelter in a building on the field; whilst here Pryor made his entrance by a window leading to the cellar, and ordered his men to make their escape, as best they could, though every one was subject to be destroyed by the fire of our army. Pryor, however, had no idea of running the same risk, but hid himself in the dark recesses of the cellar, ordering all others out, for fear the attention of the Union troops would be directed to them, and he should be taken or killed. Our informant says that Pryor was in the most intense state of anxiety, occasioned by his fears—with tears in his eyes, he told his men that he had a wife and six children at home and that he had made himself so obnoxious to the Unionists, by his course in the Congress at Richmond, that they would be sure to kill him if they caught him, but that they would be let off if captured—and he remained thus hid till the firing ceased when he skedaddled after his men, and managed to escape. No doubt this cowardly scamp, will be one of the biggest braggarts in the whole rebel army, after he gets over his fright.—*Baltimore Clipper*.

A recent expedition to Red Spring under Capt. Waltman, of Wynkoop's Pennsylvania Cavalry, destroyed all the stores of Bragg collected there, consisting of 1,000 barrels of flour and other things, and 400 bushels of wheat, and distributed 250 barrels of flour to the families of the men of Col. Grider's regiment. Three rebel Captains, two Lieutenants, and one hundred and nine non-commissioned officers and privates were captured, besides eighty Enfield rifles and eight good horses.

New Advertisements.

THEATRE.

Benefit of Miss ANNIE SCANLAN.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 24, 1862.

THE MARRIED BAKERS.

SONG, MR. DUFFIELD
SONG, Miss SCANLAN
SONG AND CHORES, COMPAR
OVERTURE, OVERTURE

THE TODDLERS!

Monday, Oct. 27, Benefit of S. T. SIMON.

LOST.

A LADY'S POCKET-BOOK, CONTAINING a Lady's Gold Ring, and a Gentsman's Ring with a red set; also, a shirt button. It contains no money or papers. The finder will confer a favor by returning it to this office.

NOTICE!

NASHVILLE, October 23rd, 1862.
ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE LADY, Capt. HENRY STEVENSON, will please call on the undersigned, at the Office of Lieut. JAMES, or on Mr. BULL, and settle the same. And all persons having claims against the estate will present them for settlement to his father.

OCT 24-1w
O. S. STEVENSON,
Administrator.

LOST.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 21ST, A POCKET-BOOK containing Irish orders for an amount of \$100, and a receipt for \$100, was lost by the rider of No. 6, on College, near Broad St.

OCT 23-2w

OFFICE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT,
NASHVILLE, TENN., OCT. 20th, 1862.

Will be Sold at Public Auction,

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., the following articles of Condemned Submarine Stores:

180 Barrels Flour,

36,615 Pounds Hard Bread.

Office, South side Broad, between 1st and 2nd Streets.

JAM. J. LITTLE,
Capt. and C.

OCT 21-3w

\$30 REWARD.

ESCAPED FROM THE TENNESSEE PENITENTIARY, October 14th, 1862, a Convict, the name of WILLIAM REWARD. Said reward about twenty-five years of age, five feet ten inches high, and weighs one hundred and thirty pounds. He has Black Hair—Dark Skin and Blue Eyes, and badly pockmarked. I will give thirty dollars for his apprehension and delivery to me or his confinement in any jail so that I may see him.

JAMES CAVERT,
Agent Tenn. Penitentiary.

OCT 15-2w

24 24 24 24 24

Startling Intelligence

NOTICE TO CHEWERS, SMOKERS, SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, AND EVERYBODY.

COME TO

NO. 24, DEADERICK STREET.

Where you will find the

CHEAPEST TOBACCO,

In Nashville. Don't forget the place.

NO. 24, Deaderick, Near Cherry

F. HUGH & CO.

OCT 24-1w

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I. O. O. F.

THE Annual Commencement of the R. Worth Grand Lodge, Tennessee, will be held in this City on Monday, October 27th, 10 o'clock. A prompt attendance of the members is earnestly requested.

JOHN F. HIDE, G. Sec'y.

OCT 24-1w

I. O. O. F.

THE Annual Commencement of the R. Worth Grand Lodge, Tennessee, will be held in this City on Wednesday, October 29th, 10 o'clock. A prompt attendance of the members is earnestly requested.

JOHN F. HIDE, G. Sec'y.

OCT 24-1w

House Servant Wanted.

I wish to hire a SERVANT GIRL, US married, who is capable of doing all kinds of house work. The best of references will be required as well as ability.

Apply at No. 25 Market street, opposite the Wash House.

aug29-1w

Quartermasters' certificates

PURCHASED BY

CHAS. H. GREEN

OFFICE, No. 35 Cherry St. (Up Stairs.)

Dr. King's Dispensary

FOR PRIVATE DISEASES.

DR. KING, formerly of New York, for the last four years of Louisville, Ky., and who has devoted his attention to the treatment of private diseases for 30 years, has removed to Nashville, Tenn., and is now located at No. 22 Deaderick street, between Cherry and Broadway. He has a large and complete stock of all the latest and most improved medicines, and is enabled to treat all diseases of a private nature, no matter how long they may have existed, or how complicated. He is a member of the Medical Association of the State of Tennessee, and is a graduate of the University of the South. He has a large and complete stock of all the latest and most improved medicines, and is enabled to treat all diseases of a private nature, no matter how long they may have existed, or how complicated. He is a member of the Medical Association of the State of Tennessee, and is a graduate of the University of the South.

Persons desiring to consult with Dr. King, should call on him at his office, or at his residence, No. 22 Deaderick street, Nashville, Tenn., and will receive the most careful and successful treatment. He is a member of the Medical Association of the State of Tennessee, and is a graduate of the University of the South. He has a large and complete stock of all the latest and most improved medicines, and is enabled to treat all diseases of a private nature, no matter how long they may have existed, or how complicated. He is a member of the Medical Association of the State of Tennessee, and is a graduate of the University of the South.